25381. Misbranding of Bron-Ki. U. S. v. Jesse Miller, trading as Bron-Ki Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10. Execution of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 33830. Sample no. 57481–A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On February 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Jesse Miller, trading as the Bron-Ki Co., Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 31, 1933, from Columbus, Ohio, to North McAlester, Okla., of quantities of Bron-Ki which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Bron-Ki * * * Bronchitis. Deep Seated Chest Colds Prepared for and Sold by Bron-Ki-Co. Station D. Box 2727 Columbus, Ohio."

Analysis showed that the article contained eucalyptol and terebinthine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label bore and the leaflet enclosed in the package contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for bronchitis and deep-seated chest colds; and effective to eliminate germ-laden phlegm.

On December 3, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered, a fine of $10 was imposed, and execution of sentence was suspended.

M. L. Wilson, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25382. Adulteration and misbranding of strontium salicylate tablets. Misbranding of blaud and strychnine tablets, corrosive sublimate tablets, salol tablets, phenolphthalein tablets. Misbranding of ammonium chloride tablets. Adulteration and misbranding of solution of potassium arsenite (Fowler's solution). Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of aconite tablets. Adulteration of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine. Adulteration and misbranding of calomel and phenolphthalein tablets. U. S. v. Frost, Stephens Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $150. (F. & D. no. 33838. Sample nos. 48506–A, 55578–A, 58677–A, 58680–A, 58682–A, 58683–A, 58684–A, 58686–A, 59039–A, 59040–A, 59041–A, 59049–A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drugs as follows: Strontium salicylate tablets; blaud and strychnine tablets; corrosive sublimate tablets; salol tablets; phenolphathalein tablets; ammonium chloride tablets; solution of potassium arsenite (Fowler's solution); tincture of aconite tablets; elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine; and calomel and phenolphthalein tablets. The strontium salicylate tablets contained less strontium salicylate and more acetphenetidin than was represented on the label. The blaud and strychnine tablets contained more arsenic (arsenic trioxide), and the number of tablets in the bottles was less than represented on the label. The corrosive sublimate tablets, so-called, contained no corrosive sublimate. The salol tablets in one shipment contained more salol than was represented on the label, and the salol tablets in another shipment contained less salol than was represented on the label. The phenolphthalein tablets contained less phenolphthalein than was represented on the label. The number of ammonium chloride tablets contained in the bottles was less than represented on the label. The solution of potassium arsenite (Fowler's solution) contained less arsenic trioxide and less alcohol than prescribed for such article in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and the quantity of alcohol was not declared on the label. The tincture of aconite tablets, so-called, contained no aconite. The elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine differed from the standard prescribed for such article in the National Formulary in that it contained less anhydrous quinine and less alcohol, in that it contained iron citrate and quinine citrate, and in that it contained no ferric citrochloride and no quinine hydrochloride. The calomel and phenolphthalein tablets contained more calomel, and the number of tablets in the bottles was less than represented on the label.

On April 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Frost, Stephens Co., a corporation, Elmira, N. Y., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, on or about June 15, August 16, October 5, 9, and 13, 1933, of quantities of the drugs hereinbefore enumerated, contained in bottles, which were, respectively, adulterated or misbranded, or both. The strontium salicylate tablets were labeled: "500 Compressed Tablets Strontium Salicyl. 4 gr. Acetphenetidin 1 gr. Methyl Salicyl. Q. S. Frost, Stephens Co. Elmira, New York." The blaud and strychnine tablets were labeled: "1000 Coated Tablets Blaud and Strych.